Army of the United States.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN
ARMIES—THE CRIMEAN SUPPERINGS OF THE FOR-MERITHE USUAL LOT OF OUR OWN TROOPS—PRON-TIER SERVICE THE HARDRET IN THE WORLD—CUL-PABLE INDIPPERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO THE COMPORT AND SAPETY OF ITS SOLDIERS—A CATALOGUE RAISONNEE OF MILITARY

When the sufferings and privations endured by the British troops in the Crimea were known in England, the mews excited in all classes of the community a general decling of sympathy and indignation—sympathy for the sufferings, and indignation against those in power who were believed to have caused them. The newspapers were filled with letters from professional correspondent and new recruits detailing their hardships, and these letters were commented upon in editorial articles denunciatory of the government to whose negligence and improvidence it was alleged these privations were due.

It occurred to many persons in this country, particularly nothing more than might have been reasonably expected by troops engaged in an active campaign, and much with which officers and men, long accustomed to the com nies, bore the first privations of active service. But it was not so regarded in England. There it was charged to the defective organization of the army, and the mal adminis-tration of the War Department, and these charges seemed to heighten the sympathy which was felt for the sufferers. Nor was it a barren sympathy. It exhibited itself in government to the most vigorous exertions to relieve its troops, and to remove, as far as practicable, all cause of con plaint-and private individuals contributed largely to the same end. Abundant supplies were soon forwarded to the camp. Wooden buts were transported three chousand miles to take the place of tents. Even articles of luxury, such as are usually unknown to troops engaged in active service, were furnished by the liberality of private individuals and societies, and ladies left their nes and went to a foreign and distant shore to minister

The cries of complaint which originated in the camp,

and were so loudly echoed in England, extended to our own country. Our newspapers teemed with violent denunciations of the British aristocracy, who were charged with being the cause of all the sufferings and bad management complained of, and much sympathy was expressed for the troops who were said to be the victims. If this expression of sympathy did not spring from a disposition to vilify and abuse the British government, but was the honest expression of public feeling, it was highly creditable to our people. But if sympathy, like charity, should begin at home, we cannot but think that in this instance it was misapplied. It might with more propriety have Deen bestowed on our own troops. Our army is so very sensel, and so widely scattered over our extensive frontier generally beyond the bounds of civilization, that but little is known of it or its services. And it is-most servedly-so unpopular, with a certain class of that but little hope exists that any sching can be done for the amelioration of its condi-It is known that the Army Appropriation Bill is passed by Congress every year, after much wrangling, and but few beyond the walls of the Capitol know that it is swelled to its usual amount by appropriations entirely foreign to the military éstablishment—which are in no way connected with the support of the army. A vague impression prevails that the troops are always well fed, clothed and housed, and that they lead a life of idleness and ease. The Secretary of War writes a sharp letter of reproof and crimination to a distinguished General on the er, telling him, among other things, that the approprintion for quarters never fails to pass through Congress, letter that the troops are supplied with good quarters. A New officers of the army are seen about Was son and other cities living like gentlamen, and is inferred that they have little to do, and are amply paid, few reflecting that these officers, after hard service on the frontier, are passing a few onths of leave of absence, and that the money expended is supplied by parents, or is accumulated by years o the closest stinting—the small savings of years passed among savages defraying the expenses of a few months in

what they might very easily ascertain—that the majority of army officers receive less pay than the common clerk in a respectable commercial house, or the messengers of the houses of Congress. No one can believe that the try desire that injustice should at the bills which are introduced into Congress for its topol, save such as result from sanquinary battles, which aggravated form, by our own troops, in Oregon or Cali-fornia, New Mexico, Kansas or Nebraska, Texas or Flowids. What were some of the complaints heard in the Orimea? That during several months of most inclement by mud and water. Large bodies of have had no other shelter than tents, not only for months but for consecutive years, and this when they tive campaign, but were stationed at the regular posts, posts which have been established for years. To say that they have lived for years in tents, conveys but an quate idea of the hardships and discomforts endured. on the climate, soil and productions of the country in which the encampment is located. Unfortunately for our troops, particularly those on the Rio Grande, their lines thave not failen in pleasant places, but in a country utter-ly barren, and destitute of everything that can render a year the heat is intolerable, (May 4th, the thermometer 113 degrees in the shade.) The remaining three or four months are varied by violent and sudden changes from these changes. At one hour the temperature is so high that the lightest clothing is oppressive, and at the next so low that no amount of covering will keep the body berbs for the food of man. It is easily converted into an im-palpable powder, and in thick clouds of dust is driven in every direction, blinding all, for there is no escape from it. One tent, scarcely large enough for the accommodation of four is allowed for the occupation of fifteen men. During the heat of the day the air in these tents is so hot and suffo ting that no human being can breathe it in comfort. burning sun. But the barren country about the ulitary posts produces no trees of sufficient size to be and forty miles in search of poles, of from two to five nches in diameter, and for these they must pay, as they men construct for themselves rude sheds, and they are fortunate if, in a few days after they are completed, a

R is believed that more than Crimean discomfort was vinter, with this striking difference; in the Crimea it was unavoidable, at San Antonio unnecessary. The severity of last winter was not confined to the Northern and Middle States. It extended to Texas. The oldest inhabitant had never known such severe weather. It is estimated that in many parts of the State one-third of the cattle died of hunger. In February and March an unusual quantity of rain fell. No one who has nover been in the muddy part of Texas, or in the cane lands of Alabama or fineissippi during such a season, can form an idea of the soil is soon converted into a thick mortar or paste, which adheres to everthing it touches with almost the tonacity seen attached to a single wagon, which they can not drag through the deep mud. Even the streets of San Antonio are often encumbered with wagons and carts hopelessly stuck in the mud, and waituntil the return of dry weather will enable the owners to extricate them. In the midst of this black sea of mud and water the Rifle regiment was encamped. No bouse was provided as a hospital. The sick and well

isted for this exposure? Surely some better shelter for a city in Texas. If houses were scarce, lumber, it seems, was not, for while the men were thus exposed, comforksble stables were built by the government to shelter mules—stables such as more than half the troops at regular established posts in Texas would have been glad to occupy. It is believed by those who have the best opportunities of judging, that more than half the sickness, the drinking, and the offences resulting from drinking, are directly attributable to th discomfort and exposure in which the troops are obliged to live. Is it strange that men who are not usuliquor law, and who, for year after year, are thus exposed, should occasionally drink more than is prudent. I is not very philosophical, but it is very natural that, under such circumstances, they should seek some temporary oblivion of their discomfort.

But it was said that the British troops before Sebasto pel were inadequately supplied with proper food. It was even made a grave matter of complaint that they could not procure the usual supply of porter and als. Our troops have generally, though not always, received their regular allowance of fat pickled pork, beans and poor prairie beef; but many a soldier has sickened, and lingered, and finally died of a loathsome disease—the scurvy-simply because he could not procure a few fresh vegetables, such as potatoes or onions. It is said that the English government entered into arrangeon reasonable terms. If our government had made any arrangement by which its troops could have procured a oes or onions, on any terms, the lives of many men would have been saved, and many constitutions now diseased, would be in a healthy state.

Great complaints were made that proper hospitals were not supplied for the sick in the Crimea. Our own soldiers canvass, die under canvass, and are buried in coffins made of bacon boxes and barrel stayes. All this not in a established posts. One grievance endured by the British before Sebastopol has not been endured, at least in the same form, by our troops in Texas and Florida. It was said that the English troops suffered much at one time for the want of warm clothing. Our troops in the far South have received their regular allowance of clothing, but it has been of identically the same description that they would have received had they been stationed on our extreme Northern frontier. The troops are mustered on the Rio Grande on the last day of June, when the thermoter is probably at 106 degrees above zero, and at Fort Snelling, on the Upper Mississippi, on the last day of December, when the mercury is probably 30 degrees below zero, in identically the same thick, heavy woollen

of the British and United States troops are all in favor of the former. The sympathy and good wishes of more than half of Europe were with the allies. The eyes of the civilized world were on the troops in the Crimea. They were engaged in a stupendous war. There was immediately before them a great work to be accomplished. Sebastopol was to be The privations which they were enduring were but temporary, and it was generally believed would be terminated by the fall of the stronghold of Russia in the south, and a powerful rival nation would be cripiled. Honors and rewards awaited those who should come triumphantly through the great struggle, pensions and protection awaited the crippled and the widows and orphans of the slain. No such encouraging prospect is held out to our troops. Not one man in a thousand in the States knows where they are stationed or what they are doing. They are often sent to defend a barren country, which would not, under the most favorable circumstances, sell for more than two cents per acre in any market, and to protect a sparse population, many of whom are worse than the Indians themselves. Their service is of the most harassing and disheartening kind. Year after year they are burried off at a moment notice, in pursuit of Indians, whom report, generally unfounded, says have been forty or fifty miles off. If a wild ox or cow is killed, it is taken for granted than an Indian killed it. If a horse is stolen, it is charged to the Indians; and troops are sent to hunt them. For weeks and months have our troops hunted these Indians over a country which for hundred of miles does not supply one trid and muddy that the animals shun them, supplying the only water for man or beast. They have travelled have slept on the ground, often exposed to a cold north wind or pelting rains, such as are only known in Southern latitudes, with nothing but the canopy of heaven over them. And they have subsisted day after and a little coffee. And from all of this, best success that they can hope for is or made prisoners, and a few worthless ponies captured. Or the pursuit may be through almost impenetrable swamps or hammocks, sometimes in small boats, some-times wandering through mud and water, and always exposed to a missma engendering disease. Or if not engaged in the active pursuit of Indians, the troops are sent to watch water holes—holes in which during the rainy to watch water holes—holes in which during the rainy season the water from surrounding prairies collects, and in a stagnant state supplies the only drinking water that can be found. At these water holes companies or detachments are often encamped for several months. Each day a portion of the water is evaporated by the flerce heat of the sun, and each night a wide margin of mud, which the previous night was covered, is exposed, and throws off a noxious mlasma, producing the violent fovers of the Southern country. So seriously the violent fevers of the Southern country. So seriously does this barbarous mode of life affect the health of it is no unusual thing to find one-third of the command in

endured on scouts. They are regarded as inevitably ne-cessary from the nature of the service, and duty is percessary from the nature of the service, and duty is per-formed with alacrity. But when the troops return to their regular posts, where they were promised, in re-cruiting advertisements, comfortable quarters, and find their wretched encampments utterly destitute of every comfort, it would be unnatural if there were not heard some expressions of discontent. These discomforts at regularly established posts are rendered more gailing because they are known to be unnecessary. It is be-lieved, for instance, that a saving of money would have resulted to the government if the troops in Texas had been comfortably housed in buildings of stone or sun dried brick and thatch, such as the Mexicans use. They could have been built by the troops, and the money ex-pended in the supply of tents (which wear out very rapidly in this climate) would have purchased the neces sary lumber and thatching grass. Indeed, one company —the artillery company at Fort Duncan—wearied out with long suffering and hope deferred, has, with its own labor and money, built for themselves such quarters. It is surely a novelty in the military service of this or any the money to build their quarters.

It has already been intimated that these privations and hardships are attributable to the misapprehension which prevails in regard to the army. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the people will be better informed on the subject, and it is confidently believed that the evils complained of will disappear with the mis apprehensions which have caused them.

2489. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1885, 1100, 302, 665, 521, 493, 603, 445, 384, 1915, 588, 844, 1619, 1704, 666, 667, 671 to 676, 679, 686, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 690, 691, 692, 694, 696, 697, 696, 703, 704, 706 to 719.

The Brick Church Property. SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM. JUNE 28.—The argument in the matter of the Brick church, to restrain the Mayor and Comptroller from con-

therefore energy and the say and as there is an appeal against the decision of Judge Rossevelt, and the complainants are determined to follow the matter out.

Mr. Fillmore in New York. ECEPTION OF HIS FRIENDS AT THE ST. NICH

ALDERNAN BRIGGS INTRODUCES A NUMBER OF SUP-PORTERS—A BLACK REFUELICAN PRESENTED TO THE EX-PRESIDENT—MR. FILLMORE PROMISES THAT HE WILL NOT WITHDRAW DURING THE CAMPAIGN —TROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION TO DAY—DO-INGS IN BROOKLYN, ETC., ETC.

It was generally understood, or at least it was so re-ported, that Mr. Fillmore would be allowed to rest yes-

lerday after the fatigues of the voyage, but it proved to t terday after the migues of the voyage, but a processed only a report, for his rooms were occupied by professed political and personal friends from morning till night. About twelve e'clock he succeeded in making his escape, and did not re-appear till five, although an appointment four. Conspicuous among the managers of the affair was Alderman Briggs, who, according to his own expressiv phrase, was "around." He was determined that th "old man" (Mr. Fillmere) should know all his supporters, and so Mr. Fillmore was introduced to some fifty or sixty of the Aiderman's friends, all of whom he is ex

At five o'clock a meeting of the Common Council Committee was held, but the doors were closed, and none but members admitted. The subject under discussion was understood to be the order of the procession at the public reception upon which some difference existed in the committee gentleman, who inquired at the door what progress they had made was informed that they had not yet come to any conclusion, but that they were "laying Jack Briggs out flat." During this interesting scene, which took place in the committee room, Mr. Fillmore and some three or four friends were in another apartment arrang-

ing their part of the programme for the public reception On their return there were more introductions, and one real live specimen of a black republican, "though," said his friend, "I can't tell you whether his remark produced the greatest merriment. Mr. Fillmore laughed, and the black republican and his friends laughed the loudest of the party. Another friends laughed the loudest of the party. Another group of friends were introduced; they wanted to make an address, and to express their high admiration for Mr. Fillmore, but the distinguished guest in raply said that, situated as he was at present, he did not desire to make any speeches till he had full time for outside rainer; those things, he intimated, should not be done in a hurry. He had not, however, he said, hay hesitation in regard to municipal bodies, as they did require political speeches to be made to them, but he desired it to be understood that in regard to others he wished to have some time for preparation. Mr. Warner, Councilman from the Sixteenth district, and chairman of one of the American committees, had a conversation with him in regard to the report which had been circulated by some of his political opponents, to the effect that he would withdraw his name during the campaign.

"Mr. Fillmore," said the Councilman. "I am desirous ring the campaign.
"Mr. Fillmore," said the Councilman, "I am desirous

"Mr. Fillmore," said the Councilman, "I am desirous of propounding to you one query, for my own satisfaction, as well as for that of my friends. As it has been represented by many persons supposed to have great influence in the opposite party that you will not allow your name to be used as a candidate, and that you will give way to the party under the lead of John C. Fremont, I simply the party under the lead of John C. Fremont, I simply

Mr. Fillmore replied as follows:—"I have already written a jetter accepting the nomination tendered to me; but to make assurance doubly sure. I now tell you that it is my determination to stand by the party that has nominated me; and till that party sees fit to withdraw my name it will not be withdrawn."

ted me; and till that party sees at to white the strength of the withdrawn."

Among those who visited Mr. Fillmore during the day was Mayor Wood, Commodore Perry, and Mr. Cushing, Attorney General of this State.

The following is the programme of the procession which is to take place to-day:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Grand Marshal and Aids.

Military Escort.

GUEST.

Military Escort.
GUEST.

Reception Committees.
Common Council of New York and neighboring cities.
Central Committee of the Fillmore and Donelson and
other Committees of Clubs,
General Committee, &c.
Order of United Americans in numerical order.
Fillmore and Donelson Clubs.
Clubs and other societies.
Clizens generally,
Grand Marshal,
MR. JOHN LLOYD.
AIDS.

OHN LLOYD.

AIDS.
Ed. Schenck,
J. G. Abbe,
Jas. A. Mandeville,
Jas. M. Miller,
O. S. Holden,
Jeremiah T. Brooks,
E. H. Brown,
Chas. T. Mills,
Dr. Cyrus Ramsy,
Charles L. Frost,
James Dennis,
Wm. W. Albert Smith, Wm. Stokely, Benj. F. Buck, G. S. Scofield, Jas. W. Barker, Geo. Merritt, Enoch Stevens, John Green,

The line will be formed in open order at 11 o'clock pre-cisely, on Broadway, the right resting on Spring street.

PREPARATIONS FOR MR. FILLMORE'S RECEPTION IN

BROOKLYN.

The Young Men's American Club of King's county are

Fillmore, who is expected to visit Brooklyn on Wednes day (to-morrow). Two hundred and fifty guns are to announce his arrival in the city, when he will be es-corted to the City Hall by the Committee of the Common Council and Young Men's Committee. The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Jesse C. Smith, and several companies attached to other regiments, will aid in the display.

City Intelligence.

IN PEARL STREET.—The alarm of fire for the venth district, yesterday afternoon, was caused by some turpentine taking fire on the second fleor of No. 218 turpentine taking fire on the second fleor of No. 218
Pearl street, occupied by Haydock, Evans & Co., druggists. It appears that a tinsmith, named Patrick Conway,
in the employ of Mr. Morris, was engaged soldering up
tin cans, containing turpentine. On moving his furnace
a rag which he held in his hand took fire, and before it
could be extinguished the flames spread to some empty
barrels and boxes. The fire was put out with the assistance of the neighbors and the application of a few pails
of water. Damage about \$19. Fully insured.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday, at noon, but
reporters were not admitted while their deliberations

reporters were not admitted while their deliberations were going on. The Commissioners present were Isaac O. Barker, President of the Board of Aldermen, Richard H. Thempson, Jedediah Miller, Geo. W. Morton and Wm. Rockwell: the Mayor was not present. It is understood the business before the Board was in relation to Quarantine matters—the examination of captains, and as to sickness of parts they sailed from, and on board their reesels, all of which is of too much interest at this time of the year to keep secret.

Anortikus Drowning Case.—It has been our lot lately to record a number of mysterious drowning cases, the prin-

record a number of mysterious drowning cases, the prin record a number of mysterious drowning cases, the principal victims being women. Scarce a day passes but the body of some woman is picked up in the river, whose name, history and fearful fate is never revealed, and the usual verdict of "Found drowned, name and cause unknown," is rendered. On Monday last some mariners discovered a dead body floating about twelves mile east-by-south from the Highlands, supposed to be a woman; had on a striped dress, green baize petticoat, white stockings and red garters.

Fire in Futnor Street,—Shortly after 11 o'clock last sight a flow was discovered by viriate a retelemen Whit.

FIRE IN FULTON STREET.—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered by private watchman Whitney, in the unoccupied buildings known as the Bay State Hotel, Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton street. The alarm was given, and the firemen, as usual, were remarkably quick at the premises, and in a short time extinguished the flames. The fire, from all appearances, has been the work of an incendiary, as the burning was found to have originated in the corner of a small bedroom on the third floor. The fire burnt off the beams and set fise to the floor below. For some two weeks past this hotel has been unoccupied. The gremises were sold out at auotton. The building is in process of alteration for stores.

named James Guest fell out of a four story window the Franklin House, in Fulton street, on Sunter aid and injured himself so seriously, that his life is despar of. Officers Fost and Parks, of the Second district poid procured necessary medical aid, and he was conveyed to his home in Sixteenth street, Gowanus. It is supposed that he act on the window sill to get cool, and falling asleep was procipitated to the payement. Grand Prize Regatta at Harlem-The Fastest

A grand national prize regatta, got up under the anapices of the Empire City Regatta Club, of New York, and the Metropolitan Club, of Williamsburg, came off at Harlem yesterday afternoon. The weather, which in the forencen was rainy, cleares up about one o'clock, and by the time the races commenced several thousand people and collected on the shores to witness the contest. The waters selected for the race were the East river opposite the Red House pleasure grounds, extending from 91s street to 117th street. The river was thickly studded with row boats of every imaginable size and shape, inter-spersed with an occasional sail boat. The steamboa-lolas, with an occasional sail boat. The steamboa-lolas, with an occasional sail boat the steamboa-lolas, with ten or twelve hundred passengers from the city, lay off in the stream opposite the race course, having on board a brass band, whose musical strains gave life and animation to the scene. The air, after the morning showers, was cool and bracing; the waters were suffi ciculty calm, and everything conspired to render the regatta pleasant and agreeable. The races commenced a

miles, or twice the circuit of the race course, from 91st to 117th streets. The Judges' beat was stationed in the centre of the course, from which the races commence The following gentlemen were selected to act as judges: Messrs. Ellott, Barker, Bigelow, Messerole, Cross and

The following were the entries for the first race:

W. H. Tarboss:

Of New York.

Experiment:
Of Williamsburg.

Flora Temple:
Of New Jersey.

Brooklyn Belle:
Of New York.

Falcon:
Of Philadelphia.

Americus:
Of Greenpoint.

At the outset Americus took the lead, but was soon

overtaken by Tarboss and Experiment, and finally came in last. Experiment was the first to turn the southern she came in collision with an outside boat, in conseque of which, as she claims, she lost the first prize; as it was she came in second. The Brooklyn Belle and Falcon gave up the race on the third mile. The W. H. Tarboss won the first prize of \$150—time, 34 minutes 54 seconds; Experiment, second prize of \$50—time, 35 minutes 10 se-bonds; Flora Temple, third prize of \$10—time, 35 minutes 47 seconds. The two first are said to be the quickest times ever made by four oared boats. The W. H. Tarbos

times ever made by four oared beats. The W. H. Tarboss was manned by the following oarsmen:—Woods, Lynch, Rappahannock and Norwegian; the Experiment by Wetherell, T. Sellers, W. Sellers and Hinton.

The second race was with two pairs sculls, distance same as first race. The following were the entries:—

Isaac P. Wilkins, Lime Kiln Man, Wm. Piggott, Joseph King.

James Wessels.

Lime Kiln Man made the fastest run in this race, being 43 minutes 15 seconds; prize \$25. Wm. Piggott came next, and was followed by Isaac P. Wilkins, but both were ruled out on account of having violated the rules in turning the southern goal, the rule being to turn from west to cast, and they having turned from east to west. The James Wessels was, therefore, declared the winner of the second prize of \$10. Joseph King gave out before the race finished.

The durid was a champion race, single pair sculls, with the following entries:—

Rousers.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—The great match between Flora Temple and Chicago Jack will come off this after noon. Flora will trot in harness, and Jack under the saddle. It will probably be the quickest trot of the season, and has created much excitement.

CENTRAL BEPUBLICAN COMMITTEE-FREMONT AND

A meeting of the Republican Central Committee was quarters. Edward Ketchum occupied the chair and William Peel officiated as Secretary. The meeting was largely attended, and as far as respec-

tability goes, this committee will compare with any ever convened in this city. Among the members were Judge Edmonds, Emigration Commissioners Cummings and Kelly, Justice Welsh, late chairman of the Young Men's Whig Committee, and several other eminent ex-democratic, ex-abolition and ex-whig poli-ticians. There is one circumstance that deserves to be noted. The press is admitted during the deliberations on the ground, as the republicans the public to know. This is somewhat different from the action of the Democratic Committees, who pass resolutions against secret and proscriptive societies in secret meetings, from which the press is proscribed and excluded.

Mr. LUMAN SHERWOOD offered the following resolutions, which were received with cheers and passed ananimously:

which were received with cheers and passed analimously.—
Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of John C. Fremont for President and William L. Dayton for Vice President of the United States, and piedge them our most cordial support.
Resolved, That we approve of the platform of principles adopted at the Republican Convention, held at the city of Philadelphia on the 17th, 18th and 19th of June inst; that we recognize that platform as the principles on which our government was founded, and upon which it must and shall be perpetuated.

recognize that platform as the principles on which our government was founded, and upon which it must and shall be perpetuated.

Mr. Isaac Dayron, of the Sixteenth ward, made a report from the Executive Committee, which had met during the afternoon, giving the details of the masse ratification meeting which is to be held on Wednesday evening next in the Broadway Tabernacle.

Mr. Charles Riddler, of the Twelfth ward, objected to the name of ex-Sheriff Carnley as one of the Vice Presidents. That gentleman was not a republican. This created a warm discussion, but the matter was eventually referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

Mr. Shrikwood, from the Corresponding Committee reported that letters had been sent to eminent republicans, asking them to be present at the ratification meeting; but so far they only had received one answer, from William H. Seward, who would not be present, but would send a letter containing his views.

Mr. Rhdix took exception to the report. It was not satisfactory, and did not amount to anything.

A Drikanta feared there would be no speakers. If eminent orators were not forthcoming, it would be a failure, and that would be disastrous to the cause.

The report was, however, declared satisfactory by the committee.

An appeal was here made for money, to contribute the

committee.

An appeal was here made for money, to contribute the sinews of war, whereupon

Mr. Riddle and he was a poor man, and so were most of the delegates. When the committee from the Tabernacle meeting were admitted into that organization, it was with the understanding that they should supply the funds. (Applausegand laughter.) Why, asked Mr. R., have they not come forward? He concluded by moving that the Chairman of the Finance Committee report immediately.

diately.

Mr. Sherman stated that the Secretary, within the past ten minutes, had notified him that he was Chairman of the Finance Committee; and that was all the report he had to make.

A DELECATE moved the acceptance of this report, which

had to make.

A Delegate moved the acceptance of this report, which was put, and declared carried, amid much laughter.

Col. Pinckney moved that at the next meeting the delegates come prepared to report the state of their organization in each ward, so as to know what the republicans could rely upon in the way of preparation for the coming campaign. Carried. Jas. H. Weish was placed upon the Executive Committee in the place of Mr. Edward Popper, who reeigned on the ground that he was too modest a man to fill that exalted position acceptably.

A resolution was offered for the Committee to meet with the National Club which convenes to-night, and to give them the right of the procession on Wednesday evening; but this was not carried. In answer to some double at to the success of the ratification meeting,

Judge Edmonds remarked that the Executive Committee would do what was right. He promised there would be no failure, nor would it be even if he had to be Chairman and all the speakers himself. (Laughter.)

Judge Edmunds—Yes; and Treasurer, too.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chair.

This body met last night, H. Reed in the chair, agreed to participate in the evations now going on to Mr. Fillmore. The attendance was thin and not much was done.

OPERA AT THE VARIETIES. -M'lle Vestvali will commence an opera season at Laura Keene's Varieties on Monday next. The "Trovatore" and "Romeo and Juliet" will be prominent features of the programme. The company has just returned from a successful season of three weeks at Boston. In addition to M'lle Vestvali, a prime favorite in New York, the troop includes Signor Ceresa, a tenore ro busto, who has received the warmest praises from the Athenian critics; Signorina Manzini, Signor Gasparoni, Signor Barill, and others. Signor Nuns is the conductor

SOMETHING NEW AT NIELO'S GARDEN .-- Among the passen gers by the Atlantic, yesterday, was Miss Emma Stanley who is engaged by Mr. Niblo. Miss Stanley is well known even on this side of the water, as a distinguished come London, in a monologue, "The Soven Ages of Woman," wherein she personates all ages and phases of female character, and gives illustrations of several nationalities speaking the language of each. Miss Stanley comes to the United States with the highest testimonials to her professional and personal character; and will, doubtless

BURTON'S THEATER.—A summer season was commence at this house last evening, under the direction of Mr. W M. Fleming. There was a fair attendance. The bill in cluded "The Merchant of Venice," the principal parts by Messrs. Fleming, Prior, J. C. Dunn, Mrs. Lesdernier, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Fanny Dean, &c., &c., and "Beulah Spa," in which Messrs. G. Holland and Fuller sustained the chief characters.

CAPTURE OF RIVER PIRATES AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY. Two men, named John Mange and Jasper Livingston, were taken into custody yesterday morning by officer Coakley, of the Fourth ward police, on charge of having stolen a gold watch, valued at \$80, from the cabin of the pilot boat Jacob A. Westervelt. The prisoners, it appears from the testimony adduced before Justice Connolly, of the Lower Pol ce Court, went alongside of the pilot boat as she was lying at anchor in the stream off the Brooklyn shore, and in the neighborhood of the Wall street ferry, and while the crew were sleeping Mange entered the cabin and took a gold watch belonging to one of the crew, named John E. Johnson. As the intruder was making his retreat up the cabin stairs, Charles Ward, one of the his retreat up the cabin stairs, Charles Ward, one of the crew, was awakened by the noise, and jumping out of bed encountered the rascals in their boat. He asked them what they wanted, when they replied that they were gainering old rope, and then rowed off rapidly toward the New York side of the river. When Ward returned to the cabin he found that Johnson's watch had disappeared. The prisoners, after making a safe retreat from the pilot boat, went ashore in the Fourth ward, when officer Coakley accidentally happened to meet them, and seeing a coil of rope in their possession at such an unscasonable hour, arrested them on suspicion of theft. Mange, on being taken to the station house, admitted having went on board the Jacob A. Westervelt and robbed one of the crow of a watch, and also criminated Livingston. The prisoners, on being taken before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs Police Court, were fully committed for trial, on charge of grand larceny. Livingston says he is innocent of any intention to commit an unlawful act. The accused are both scafaring men.

Alleger Frioniors Assault.—Patrick Ready was arrested on charge of having feloniously assaulted William

O'Conor, of No. 121/2 Washington street, with an axe, and breaking the arm of the complainant with that weapon. The prisoner says that he did not strike the complainant with the weapon referred to, but that he fell down a hatchway, and in that manner received a fracture of the arm. Patrick was brought before Justice Osborne, at the Lower Police Court, where he was committed for trial.

Williamsburg City News.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.-Yesterday forenoon about 11 o'clock, the excursion boat Iolis, with about two about 11 o'ciock, the excursion boat lolis, with about two hundred passengers, came in violent collision with the Peck slip ferry boat Onalaska, off Corlear's Hook. The Onalaska was coming down the river, and when opposite the foot of Corlear street, the lolis, which was coming up, attempted to go between her and the shore. In deing so her bow struck the ferry boat forward of the wheel, breaking in her bow and damaging the deck to a considerable extent. A boy on her deck was badly injured. The ferry boat sustained no injury, and after lying by until it was ascertained no assistance was required, both boats proceeded on their way.

Personal Intelligence.

The President has officially recognized W. H. Trappman as Consul of Prussia, at Charleston; Julius Kauffman, as Consul of Bremen, at Galveston, Texas; W. Harrington, as Vice Consul of the Two Sicilies, at Philadelphia; Werner Dresel, as Consul of Bavaria, at Baltimore; and John H. Holmer, as Vice Consul of the Two Sicilies, at Charleston. The resignation of First Lieut. George R. Bissell, U. S. A., 2d Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 1, 1856.

The appointment of Absalom F. Hedges, of Oregon, to Mr. Roberta, ex President of Liberia, had an interview with Mr. Secretary Labouchere, in London, on the 10th of

ARRIVALS.

At the Lafarge House—Hon. Byron Diman and lady, Rhode Island; Major A. A. Selover and family, California; Hon. Timothy Jenkids and family, Oneida Castle; James Sorley, Galvesion, Texas; Join Ogden Dey, Albany; John A. Ham, Baltimore; Edward A. Abbott, Concord, N. H.; Thomas J. Brooks, Frankford, Pa.; Dr. B. M. Gridley, Philadelphila; F. W. Wood, St. John, N. B.; James A. Norris, editor Cieveland Heraid, Ohio; E. K. Bishop, New Orleans.

At the Everett House—Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott, Miss Scott and servant, Martha Scott, Georgia; Mrs. Holmes, Mr. E. T. Holmes, Louisiana; W. P. Fetzidge, Boston, Mr. E. T. Holmes, Louisiana; W. P. Fetzidge, Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Swing, Halifax; Col. A. M. Sanford, Mrs. Sanford, child and servant, Miller. Hyde Park; Mr. and Mrs. Van Clert, child and servant, New York; W. S. Vernon, Mrs. Wolfe, blild and servant, Miller Hyde Park; Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, Child and Servant, Miss McLeod, Montecal; H. D. Weed, Mrs. Kiewood, Miss McLeod, Montecal; H. D. Weed, Mrs. Weed, Masier Weed, Mrs. Essiman, Salvannah, Ga.; Thomas Yea'man, Mrs. Yesiman, child and servant, St. Loulis; Mrs. Willismson, Halifax; Miss McCulkum, Quebec; A. W. Clisby, Florida.

Yeaiman, Mrs. Yeaiman, child and servant, St. Louis; Mrs. Williamson, Halifax; Miss McCulaim, Quebec; A. W. Clisby, Florida.

From Savannah, in steamship Knoxvillo—Hon M Wayne, R H Gardiner, family and two servants; Miss A. Gilbert, Mr W S Wood, two children and servant; W Harleck and taty, W P Pratt, G Gordon and lady, Master Cary, Mrs Warner, J C Gardiner, J B Nutz, A H Stoddard, Mr P M Cary, Mrs Pratt, K Hopkins, Miss M Foly, J J Stoddard, H M Stoddard and nurse, B F Price, Miss T A Jameson, K Jeneks, Mrs Wallace and two children, Miss F Foly, R M Porter, J Read, G W Adams, D B Nichols, C Parsons and lady, R N Swift, J J Kelly, Master Johnson, Mr W H Chrisp, D Holman, Mr Lidwith, J H Mumford and lady, Miss Mumford, W Churchill, Jr, and lady, C H Sanford, R S Morris and lady, C Fay, lady and servant; Mr Edwards, Mrs E Medbury, H Carter, W Crabree and lady, Miss Carter, D H Paumater, lady and child; D R Wright, lady, 2 children and servant; Miss Smith, Miss S Lumbeger, Miss N Stoddard, H S Smith and lady, C Gordon, Mrs S Wadly and 2 children, W D Wadly and family, Miss O Stoddard, Mrs Stunbegen, Miss J Simon, Wm H Hart and family, J Stoddard and lady, Rev M Lyon, Dr Hoyt, B Huntylm, W B Hodges and lady, Rev M Lyon, Dr Hoyt, B Herger, M McCameron, Miss Wifain, T B Lynes, H F Hyder, F McCarthy, Mrs Wilkins and child, H Goodman, W H H Cohter, L M Arnold, James Blaunt, Wm E Day and 2 children, A Ward, Gen B Robinson, Miss Watts and Mrs Peck, Miss N Stembeny.

In the Iojara del Oceano, from Havana—S M Carago, Carandes, M Y Ugleria, F P Vegurie, A Frist, R Mas, J Hernandez, G C Teuckes, V Isinans, V Teuckes, M Teuckes and servant, R Fernandez.

From Havre, in ship James L Bogert—Saml Roas, Theodore Meyer, Krs Ama Adam.

From Ercmen, in ship Gossamer—Rudolph Louner, Fred-rice Vigit.

Frem Apalachicola, in ship Gossamer—Budolph Louner, Fred-rice Vigit.

Frem Apalachicola, in ship Gossamer—Budolph Louner, Fred-rice Vigit.

From Apalachicola, in ship Elizabeth Denison—Geo Redgate—and 8 in the steerage.

Assassination of Strang, the Beaver Island Riormon Leader.

[From the Rochester Advertiser, June 20.]

Before this time, in all human probability, James J. Strang, the leader of the Mormon settlement, on Beaver Island, is among the dead. On Monday afternoon, between 6 and 7 o'clock, Capitan McBride, of the United States fron steamer Michigan, (which was lying at the pier at Beaver Island,) sent his pilot, Alex. St. Aubin, a steerage hand, a short distance off, with a request for Strang to come on board the steamer, upon some business. Strang returned with St. Aubin, and when about half way down the dock, two men stepped out from behind the wood piles, with which both sides of the dock are lined—there being only a passage way between the wood—and one of the men fired a revolver, the ball striking Strang in the back of the bead, passed around under the skin, coming out near the temporal bone.

Ho then fired a second barrel, the ball of which struck Strang on the head, about level with the nose, and passed into his head; the other man then fired a single pistof, the ball from which struck Strang near the vertebral column, at the small of his back, and passed into his body. The men, whose names are Alexander Wentworth and Thomas Bedford, made no attempt to escape, but surrendered themselves up to Captain McBride. Strang was picked up and carried into a house near by, apparently dead, but after a few moments he revived sufficiently to ask the surgeon of the Michigan, who was in attendance, if the balls could be extracted. Neither the ball in the head nor that in the joins were traced, and as either of them had created a mortal wound, it was not strongly attempted. The opinion of the Surgeon is, that long ere this he is dead.

Thomas Bedford, one of the men who committed the act, had been whipped forty lashes on the bare book, with a scourge made of blue blench sprouts, twisted together, some time since, upon a charge of neglecting to di

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Opinions of the English and French Press on our Relations with Great Britain.

Increase of the English Fleet on the American Coast,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Paris Correspondence.
Paris, June 9, 1856.

The Conduct of the Emperor towards the Sufferers by the Insudations a fresh Element of Popularity—Romarkable Saying of a Republican in Regard to him—The Difficulties between Great Britain and the United States— Attitude likely to be assumed by France in the Boent of War Brezking Out—Opinions of Louis Napoleon as to its Unpopularity—Magnificent Preparations for the Bay

tism of the Imperial Prince.

There are some men whom fortune is so bent upon caressing with her choicest favors, that war, misery, he-case and ruin, the most fearful ills that human flesh is

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French. Every disaster, political or civil, that befalls society, the country or the State, only serves to place him more in the foregrou make his person more distinctly visible. If wars break out, if intestine discord prevail, if every member of the body politic is suddenly seized with such individual combativeness that he must needs fly at his neighbor's throat; if the soldiers of the empire die by thou smitten by the rude blasts of winter; if the vallegs and plains of France are devastated from Nantes to Versailles, villages, towns and cities on the Rhone, the Saone, Tsere, the Loire, the Nicon and the Garanne are overwhelmed by the floods; if thirty thousand persons are rendered homeless by these inundations, and the country over which he rules has almost the proportions of a second deluge, it is Napoleon that rides aloft the genting second deluge, it is Napoleon that ruces and upon loci, who, like Neptune, rebukes the waves, and upon loci, who, like Neptune, rebukes the waves, and upon each visitation raises a fresh pedestal for himself niche of popularity and fame.

It is impossible to deny that the terrible disast under which the south of France has been suffer have, as far as the Emperor is concerned, been a rea godsend. The sudden termination of the war was rapidly causing the eyes of many to revert to the anomelous state of the government, its iron restraints, the bondage under which it had placed the press. It was in the great manufacturing districts, especially in the con-tral and southern parts of France, that opinious prevailed hostile to the Napoleonic spirit of concentration; and it is there where destiny takes this wounderful man to act the part of an angel of light, when all is darkness, misery and

ly to the First Napoleon himself, the most diligent and entire of men. He returned to St. Cloud at 10 o'clock P. the week since he set forth to the inundations on his errand of mercy. He left St. Cloud, it will be remembere on Sunday, slept at Dijon, and hastened with all speed the next day to Lyons, and, having inspected the whole of the district, he returned to Paris on Thursday. The france on account of the inundations. After which he started forth to Chatcau Renault, between Vendome and

francs on account of the inundations. After which as started forth to Chateau Renault, between Vendome and Tours, on the banks of the Loire, and slept at the Hotel des Eou on Friday night. At 7 A. M. on Saturday he left for Tours; immediately on his arrival proceeded to the quays, where he examined the breach, the cruption of which had led to the inundation of the town. He left Tours at half-past twelve, and arrived at Blois at six o'clock. He gave from his private purse 20,000f. to the Prefect of the Loiret; to the Mayor of Beragency 5,000f.; to the Prefect of the Loiret-teher 20,000f.; to the Prefect of the Loiret-teher 20,000f.; to the Prefect of the Saine-et-Loir A well known republican at Lyons was heard to exclaim: "What a misfortune it is for a man to be transmelled in his antecedents. Here is a man that I could really love, but my political convictions oblige me to hate really love, but my political convictions oblige me to hate the theory of the same and England, has taken possession of every circle and coterie. I have heard the subject again and again mooted whether in the event of war breaking out between the two nations, and the sympathies of the French poople would be disposed to take an active part against America. This question, so repeatedly put, has never, in my bearing, from politicians of all shades, received but one answer, and it is this: The French government, with the army and the fleet will obey, at the what decree it pleases; the army and the fleet will obey.

This question, so repeatedly put, has never, in my bearing, from politicians of all shades, received but one answer, and it is this: The French government, with the army at its back, and with the fleet at its command may issue what decree it pleases; the army and the fleet will obey, maismon Dieu, il ne record pas un sous pour payer le deponed de la France. The Emperor is, perhaps, bound to show, it is said, his sympathy with England; but he knows the value of his position far too well to seriously interfered with a people who, by their maritime supremacy, will can day act as a counterpoise to the power of England. "But," said a gentleman to me, well known to be on intimate relations at the Tuileries, "the Emperor believes no more in the likelihood of a war between the United States and England than in a collision between the central luminary and the great lunar planet."

There is, undoubtedly, a very large class of politicians who would be delighted to see an internecine quarred between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great Exxon races; and how that the fend between the great lunar planet."

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## OUR ENGLISH DIFFICULTIES.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

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[From the London Examiner, June 7.]

"It is impossible that two great nations with intercets are connected can go to war for such causes," is in every mouth, with reference to our American differences, But, manappily, these very words remind us of the same reliance, so signally flashified, as regarded Russis. When thought that war possible? When no escape from it could be shaped out in imagination, yet the hope of peace, or the faith of peace, lingered in men's minds.

Yet the ambition of one wilful man brought upon the world the calamity of the war just closed, and precisely the same cause threatens us with the same evil on a farlarger scale. The vices of despotism and democracy these tend to the same end. There are men, says Baces such self-lovers that they will not scruple to fire their neighbor's house in order to roast their own egg in the embers. Freeldent Pierce is one of this class, and would not besitate to set the world on fire-for so pairry an end as a renewal of power for four short years. This man's use of power is to prolong his power coute gui coute. To play his selfish game thousands may perian, and thousands may not breath the properties of the season and feeling of the American people revolt against such atrocious extremities? We are bound to trust they may, but we cannot shut our eyes to some ugly facts. A certain recklessness is a strong American characteristic. They do not look before them, as we do; they have been fully easily, as children fall. Of clevernous, enterprise and activity there is superabundance, but life forethought and prudence in our sense of the words. The Americans are, indeed, very much the spoiled children fall. Of clevernous, enterprise and activity there is superabundance, but life forethought and prudence in our sense of the words. The Americans are, indeed, very much the spoiled children fall. Of clevernous, enterprise and activity there is superabundance, but life forethought and prudence in our sense of the words.

whose heads are turned by a course of prosperity and success.

Mach hopeful stress is laid on consanguinity, the common stock and the common language. Upon the effects of the last circumstance we have much doubt. Barriers to the communication of ideas have their advantages as well as the contrary. The mass of the French people, the Germans, the Russians, have no knowledge of uncomplimentary mention of them in English print or convenience.